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S/1995/670
8 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 8 August 1995 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia, Dr. Mate Granić, addressed to you (see annex).

I would kindly request your assistance in circulating the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Letter dated 8 August 1995 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to inform you that the military and police operation aimed at establishing constitutional order, the rule of law and public safety in the formerly designated Sectors North and South, and aimed at breaking the three-year long siege and joint offensive of the Croatian and Bosnian Serbs against the United Nations Safe Area was successfully completed after 84 hours, at 6 p.m. Central European Time, on 6 August 1995.

The operation has achieved all its strategic and tactical aims, as elaborated in my letter of 4 August 1995, with minimal loss of civilian life.

Only police and security activities in restricted areas on a minor scale are still under way in the recently liberated areas of the Republic of Croatia.

The military and police operation aimed at establishing sovereignty over occupied parts of Croatia's territory has been conducted strictly in accordance with international law, the Charter of the United Nations and under specific and explicit orders to limit to the absolute minimum civilian casualties and damage to property, as well as to protect the lives and to the maximum possible extent ensure the safety of the personnel of the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation (UNCRO) in the given circumstance.

The Croatian Government deeply regrets the unfortunate incidents involving the UNCRO personnel, including the loss of life of three United Nations peace-keepers. All such incidents are being thoroughly investigated. The UNCRO officials and troop-contributing countries have been informed of both the initial findings and the subsequent measures taken against those who allegedly violated these standing orders and the Army's Military Code of Conduct.

Following 1,201 days of being under siege, the humanitarian situation in the Bihać area is being improved by the hour. Owing to the successfully completed joint military operation of the two neighbouring countries, President Alija Izetbegović was today able to visit the Bihać area, after having met with President Tudjman in Zagreb.

A special convoy consisting of 20 trucks containing essential foodstuffs and other humanitarian items, named the Federation Convoy, has left Zagreb.

A humanitarian convoy of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will also be directed to Bihać, and to Banja Luka. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has also been granted permission by the Croatian Government to use its facilities to send relief and humanitarian assistance to Banja Luka by plane.

Life in the newly liberated areas is slowly but increasingly getting back to normal. Local civilian authority is being re-established, communications are

being restored, and people have begun to return to their homes after four years of displacement.

To facilitate the overall normalization of life and reconciliation in the liberated territories, an agreement was signed by the Head of the Cabinet of the President of the Republic, Mr. Hrvoje Šarinić, and the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Envoy, Mr. Yasushi Akashi, on 6 August 1995. The agreement provides and guarantees the UNCRO and international humanitarian organizations complete access to the area, including monitoring of the human rights situation. A similar arrangement has been reached with the European Union (EU) Monitoring Mission.

The Government of Croatia sincerely hopes that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Bosnian Serb authorities will pose no obstacles for the safe return of those Croatian citizens of Serb ethnic origin willing to do so.

Under the arrangement with Mr. Akashi, the Croatian Government has agreed to permit the unimpeded departure of civilians from the previously occupied areas, with the assistance of international humanitarian organizations and in accordance with their rules and procedures. However, it is the hope of my Government that many of the Croatian Serbs will decide to remain in or return to their homes.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia will ensure the full realization of all human and minority rights for those who will choose to stay in Croatia as their homeland. These rights are guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, the Constitutional Law on Human Rights and Freedoms and the Rights of National and Ethnic Communities or Minorities in the Republic of Croatia, and the existing laws of the democratic Republic of Croatia, which are in complete accord with the highest European standards of human and minority rights.

Despite the repeated appeals by the President of the Republic, Dr. Franjo Tudjman and the Croatian Government to the local Serbian population to lay down their arms and stay in their homes, as well as promises and guarantees of amnesty and abolition to all those who have not committed war crimes, and renewed guarantees for the safety and constitutional rights of the Serb ethnic community in Croatia, a large number of Serb civilians in the liberated areas have left their homes. This departure has been instigated and organized well in advance of the commencement of the operation and carried out by the local Serb authorities. That this was a highly organized evacuation can be testified to by the number of totally deserted towns and villages which Croatian military and police forces entered.

It should be stressed that the cooperation of UNCRO, the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and Serb authorities is needed considering the number of people on the move: maybe as many as 90,000 civilians and 30,000 armed men.

Unfortunately, I must also report that several Croatian towns, especially Osijek, Vinkovci, Županja and Dubrovnik, have recently been subjected to further indiscriminate attacks and bombardment from Serb positions in the occupied

Croatian territories of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja, and Western Srijem, as well as from areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina under Serb control. Particularly dangerous was the attack by Bosnian Serb planes against the chemical plant in Kutina of 7 August 1995, which could have had extremely severe consequences or even caused an ecological disaster.

The Government of Croatia appeals to the Security Council and the international community in general to exert increased pressure on the Belgrade regime and the Bosnian Serbs to stop these acts of terrorism, violence, aggression and occupation.

Additional concerns arise from the fact that the majority of the troops in the Croatian occupied territories in the Vukovar region consist of regular units of the Army of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), who are constantly being rotated and strengthened directly by the Belgrade regime. The scale of those violations is confirmed in the Secretary-General's report, S/1995/650, of 3 August 1995.

The Government of Croatia reiterates its firm commitment to the search for a peaceful, negotiated solution for the reintegration of the occupied territories and a lasting and viable settlement to the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In line with this, the Government of Croatia will continue to cooperate fully with the Security Council, the Secretary-General, the United Nations Special Envoy for Croatia, the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, the Contact Group, and all friendly countries interested in a just and lasting peace in south-eastern Europe. The Government of Croatia in this connection expects that efforts will be made for the full implementation of the existing UNCRO mandate in the areas of Croatia still under Serbian occupation, especially in regard to establishing full and effective control of the Croatian international border line with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

The Government of the Republic of Croatia sincerely hopes that completing the reintegration of Croatia's occupied territories will be achieved through political means and attaches special importance to constructive negotiations with the Serbs and their legitimate representatives. The Croatian Government further hopes that in completing this task it will enjoy the full assistance and support of all relevant international factors.

(Signed) Mate GRANIĆ

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8 August 1995

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LETTER DATED 7 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

1. On 27 March 1995, at 2100 hours, a number of Iraqi forces penetrated into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the geographical coordinates of ND 598-242 on the map of Ghasre-Shirin, where they engaged in a conflict with the Iranian border police stationed at the Ghaleh-Sefid post. In the darkness of the night, they fled back into the territory of Iraq.

2. On 29 March 1995, at 2000 hours, Iraqi forces began firing at the Iranian Baveisi border post, in the Sarpol-Zahab region, from the geographical coordinates of ND 660-565 on the map of Chefteh, between border pillars 64 and 65. They fled back into the territory of Iraq when faced with the reaction of the Iranian border police.

3. On 29 March 1995, at 1045 hours, Iraqi forces were observed conducting engineering activities using two mechanical shovels near the geographical coordinates of TP 530-260 on the map of Khosro-Abad, in no man's land, east of the Ma'amir stream.

4. On 2 April 1995, from 0800 to 0855 hours, Iraqi forces were observed conducting engineering activities by using a mechanical shovel and two loaders near the geographical coordinates of TP 180-720 on the map of Khorramshahr, south of border pillar 1/7.

5. On 4 April 1995, Iraqi forces were observed constructing an embankment and several bunkers near the geographical coordinates of PA 670-120 on the map of Saidieh.

6. On 7 April 1995, at 1800 hours, six Iraqi tanks were observed near the geographical coordinates of QA 500-520 on the map of Yebis, in no man's land, north of border pillar 22 and the Fakkeh border post and south of border pillars 22/1 and 22/2.

7. On 7 April 1995, Iraqi forces intensified their reconnaissance activities near the geographical coordinates of NC 580-360 on the map of Sumar, west of border pillar 40/4.

8. On 8 April 1995, at 1745 hours, five Iraqi tanks and two armoured personnel carriers were observed near the geographical coordinates of QA 50950-46950 on the map of Yebis, south-west of border pillar 21/21.

9. On 12 April 1995, at 0635 and 1230 hours, Iraqi forces were observed conducting engineering activities using two loaders and a mechanical shovel near the geographical coordinates of TP 520-260 on the map of Khosroabad, north of the Khalfan stream and south of the Ma'amir stream.

10. On 13 April 1995, 54 Iraqi motor-boats and a liner with a total of 162 personnel were observed patrolling the Arvand Rud.

11. On 14 April 1995, a number of anti-revolutionary elements crossed the border and trespassed into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran near Jeldian village at the geographical coordinates of NF 120-800 on the map of Sofian. They threatened the residents of the village, created fear in the public and extorted money from them before fleeing back to Iraq.

12. On 17 April 1995, Iraqi forces were observed digging a canal and conducting engineering activities using two mechanical shovels near the geographical coordinates of NC 627-267 on the map of Kani-Sheikh, in no man's land, south-west and south-east of border pillars 39/3 and 39/4.

13. On 18 April 1995, at 1020 hours, Iraqi forces deployed a 120 millimetre mortar near the geographical coordinates of ND 400-132 on the map of Khosravi, in no man's land, between the north of border pillar 56/1 and the south of border pillar 57.

14. On 20 April 1995, at 1200 hours, Iraqi forces stationed at Iraq's Douleh-Sharif post at the geographical coordinates of NC 548-416 on the map of Sumar, in no-man's land, west of border pillars 43 and 44, began firing into the air towards the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

15. On 20 April 1995, at 1218 hours, an Iraqi aircraft was observed flying near the geographical coordinates of TP 530-260 on the map of Khosro-Abad, in no man's land, east of the Ma'amir stream.

16. On 21 April 1995, at 1445 hours, seven Iraqi forces were observed constructing a bunker near the geographical coordinates of NC 458-992 on the map of Khosravi, in no man's land, south of border pillars 51 and 52, north of Iraq's Chirzad post.

17. On 22 April 1995, at 1550 hours, six Iraqi forces were observed constructing a bunker and two observation posts near a base at the geographical coordinates of PA 020-928 on the map of the Meimeh river, south-west of border pillar 24/1 and south of border pillar 24/2.

18. On 28 April 1995, at 0320 hours, Iraqi forces crossed the border and penetrated into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran near the geographical coordinates of ND 520-220 on the map of Ghasre-Shirin, east of Hassan-Abad and border pillar 57/10, where they engaged in a conflict with the Iranian border police and then fled back into the territory of Iraq.

19. On 28 April 1995, at 1100 hours, while patrolling at height 184 at the geographical coordinates of PB 823-115 on the map of Chay-Ghareh-Tappeh, north-east of border pillar 24/19, the commander and personnel of the Iranian Chilat border post observed several Iraqi forces who had penetrated 2 kilometres deep into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran and had taken position to ambush the Iranian border patrol officers. At that time, the Iraqi f rces began firing at the Iranian patrolling forces before fleeing back to the territory of Iraq. When they were entering Iraq, they were supported by the border police stationed at Iraq's Chilat post who began firing at the Iranian border police.

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1995/672
8 August 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 8 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE ACTING PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit a letter from Mr. Andrey Kozyrev, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, in connection with the latest events in Croatia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) V. SIDOROV
Ambassador, Acting Permanent
Representative of the Russian
Federation to the United Nations

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Annex

Letter dated 8 August 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General

I am addressing you in connection with the tragic turn of events in the past few days in and around Croatia. The massive offensive of the Croatian armed forces against the Serb-populated areas negates your appeals, as well as the efforts of the international mediators, Thorvald Stoltenberg and Carl Bildt, to continue the search for a political settlement.

Deplorably, the prevailing inclination in Zagreb has been to integrate the Serb-populated areas forcibly, and this has been indirectly encouraged from the capitals of a number of major States of the world.

We have before us a case in which the principles of a just settlement are being sacrificed to the philosophy of fait accompli. We believe that such an approach will have damaging consequences both for a solution of the crisis in the former Yugoslavia and, on a broader level, for the role which the United Nations is called upon to perform in the maintenance and restoration of international peace and security.

In launching an offensive against Krajina, the Croatian side not only violated a considerable number of Security Council resolutions but also carried out a series of deliberate attacks on "blue helmets". We believe that those who undertook such actions or gave the orders to carry them out are personally responsible for the casualties sustained by the peace-keepers.

The lack of due reaction to such developments may well serve as additional grounds to accuse the United Nations of double standards. Deserving of the most serious consideration in this connection is the fact that the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation (UNCRO) Command did not request (or did not obtain?) air support from NATO in order to protect its personnel, at the very time when NATO aircraft requested by General Bernard Janvier were pounding Krajina Serb positions under Croatian attack.

Today, we are witnessing a humanitarian tragedy unprecedented since the beginning of the Yugoslav conflict. An exodus of over 150,000 people from the Serb Krajina has started, entailing enormous human suffering.

We expect that you will use your authority and capacities so that the United Nations can take all possible measures to protect the civilian population, which would include not only effective humanitarian assistance to the refugees but also political pressure on Croatia with the aim of ensuring that, as a State Member of the United Nations, it fully respect human rights.

In practical terms, what is also of key importance at the present stage is the continuation of the United Nations peace-keeping operation in Croatia in order to prevent a complete humanitarian catastrophe and ensure objective international monitoring of the actions of the Croatian authorities with respect to the Serbian population now under their control.

A. Kozyrev

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S/1995/673
8 August 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 8 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BURUNDI TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Burundi has taken note with great interest of the contents of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and of his recommendations contained in document S/1995/631 of 28 July 1995.

The political partners in Burundi still hope that an international judicial fact-finding commission will be established, with the objectives that were clearly defined by article 36 of the Convention on Governance of 10 September 1994 (see document A/50/94-S/1995/190, annex).

For its part, the Government of Burundi, with a view to closer collaboration with the Security Council on this sensitive case, has set up a national interministerial technical commission to draw up the terms of reference of the international judicial fact-finding commission to be established. This team has just submitted its conclusions, which will be brought to the attention of the members of the Council as soon as possible. These conclusions are very similar to the overall terms of reference put forward by Mr. Pedro Nikken.

The Security Council would, for the time being, be well advised to adopt only a resolution establishing the international judicial fact-finding commission, whose terms of reference will be finalized in consultation with the competent Burundian authorities.

Furthermore, the Government of Burundi is ready to look favourably upon the appointment of the three members of the Commission, but earnestly desires to be consulted beforehand with regard to the candidates.

Lastly, it is clear that the Council, in taking action, must constantly bear in mind that the Government of Burundi will at the final stage exercise its sovereign right to try the persons presumed guilty at the conclusion of this inquiry.

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I should be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council and circulated to its members.

(Signed) Tharcisse NTAKIBIRORA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 39
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 8 August 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kazakstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakstan in connection with the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex distributed as an official document of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 39, and also of the Security Council.

(Signed) Murat Kh. SYZDYKOV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of the Republic
of Kazakstan to the United Nations

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ANNEX

Statement dated 31 July 1995 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakstan

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakstan is disturbed by the turn of events in Bosnia and Herzegovina in recent days. The assault launched by Bosnian Serb units in eastern areas and the seizure of the Muslim enclaves of Srebrenica and Žepa have led to an escalation of the crisis and caused many casualties among the peaceful civilian population and the contingent of United Nations forces. In this connection, Kazakstan fully supports the statement issued by the United Nations Security Council on 25 July 1995 (S/PRST/1995/34), which condemned the actions of the Bosnian Serbs.

In the interests of general security, effective measures should be taken in order to prevent the conflict in Bosnia from reverting to a large-scale confrontation, with the grave risk of destabilizing the situation in the European continent.

At the same time, Kazakstan considers that lifting the embargo on the supply of weapons to the region would not be in keeping with international efforts to ease the tension in the former Yugoslavia, since it might lead to a withdrawal of the United Nations peace-keeping contingent, which, as is generally acknowledged, has thus far fully performed its duties of ensuring the supply of humanitarian aid and controlling the scale of the violence.

The possibilities of resolving the conflict in Bosnia have not yet been exhausted. To miss the chances of achieving peace would be unforgivable, especially on the eve of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations.

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9 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the annexed letter dated today, from my Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed to you.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

Letter dated 9 August 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

With regard to the allegations by some United Nations officials that members of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Army's Fifth Corps may have engaged in unlawful acts in the territory of Croatia, we strongly deny these allegations since there is no evidence that the Fifth Corps has been at the alleged location. Should evidence surface that unlawful acts were committed, we are determined to bring to justice all those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law, as would anyway be the case with any individual who would be responsible for crimes committed, in particular, against civilian population.

We strongly condemn any action against the civilian population and unarmed soldiers and we are totally committed to respecting all norms of international law. When making charges or allegations, we would expect eh United Nations to back such allegations with evidence. Otherwise, this will be perceived as just another attempt towards equalization.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Minister

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Security Council

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S/1995/676
10 August 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and in particular resolutions 981 (1995) of 31 March 1995, 990 (1995) of 28 April 1995 and 994 (1995) of 17 May 1995,

Reaffirming the statements of its President of 3 and 4 August 1995 (S/PRST/1995/37 and S/PRST/1995/38) and deeply concerned that the demands set out therein have not yet been fully complied with by the Government of the Republic of Croatia,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 3 August 1995 (S/1995/650) and his letter of 7 August 1995 (S/1995/666),

Noting with concern reports of violations of resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 as reflected in the Secretary-General's report of 3 August 1995,

Deeply regretting the breakdown of the talks which began in Geneva on 3 August 1995,

Affirming its commitment to the search for an overall negotiated settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders, stressing the importance it attaches to the mutual recognition thereof, and in this context welcoming all international efforts to facilitate a negotiated solution to the conflict in the Republic of Croatia,

Strongly deploring the broad military offensive launched on 4 August 1995 by the Government of the Republic of Croatia, thereby unacceptably escalating the conflict, with the risk of further consequent attacks by whatever party,

Condemning the shelling of civilian targets,

Deeply concerned at the grave situation of persons displaced from their homes as a result of the conflict and at reports of violations of international humanitarian law,

Stressing the need to protect the rights of the local Serb population,

Condemning in the strongest terms the unacceptable acts by Croatian Government forces against personnel of the United Nations peace-keeping forces, including those which have resulted in the death of a Danish member of those forces and two Czech members and expressing its condolences to the Governments concerned,

Noting the agreement between the Republic of Croatia and the United Nations Peace Forces signed on 6 August 1995 (S/1995/666, annex III) and stressing the need for the Government of the Republic of Croatia to adhere strictly to its provisions,

Reaffirming its determination to ensure the security and freedom of movement of the personnel of the United Nations peace-keeping operations in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and, to these ends, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Demands that the Government of the Republic of Croatia cease immediately all military actions and that there be full compliance with all Council resolutions, including resolution 994 (1995);

2. Demands further that the Government of the Republic of Croatia, in conformity with internationally recognized standards and in compliance with the agreement of 6 August 1995 between the Republic of Croatia and the United Nations Peace Forces (a) respect fully the rights of the local Serb population including their rights to remain, leave or return in safety, (b) allow access to this population by international humanitarian organizations, and (c) create conditions conducive to the return of those persons who have left their homes;

3. Reminds the Government of the Republic of Croatia of its responsibility to allow access for representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross to members of the local Serb forces who are detained by the Croatian Government forces;

4. Reiterates that all those who commit violations of international humanitarian law will be held individually responsible in respect of such acts;

5. Requests the Secretary-General in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other relevant international humanitarian institutions to assess the humanitarian situation of the local Serb population including the problem of refugees and displaced persons, and to report thereon as soon as possible;

6. Demands that the Government of the Republic of Croatia fully respect the status of United Nations personnel, refrain from any attacks against them, bring to justice those responsible for any such attacks, and ensure the safety

and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel at all times, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of steps taken and decisions rendered in this regard;

7. Urges the parties and others concerned to exercise maximum restraint in and around Sector East and requests the Secretary-General to keep the situation there under review;

8. Reminds all parties of their obligation to comply fully with the provisions of resolution 816 (1993) of 31 March 1993;

9. Reiterates its call for a negotiated settlement which guarantees the rights of all communities and urges the Government of the Republic of Croatia to resume talks under the auspices of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council within three weeks of the adoption of this resolution on the implementation of this resolution and on the implications of the situation for UNCRO and expresses its readiness to consider promptly his recommendations in relation to UNCRO;

11. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter and to consider further measures to achieve compliance with this resolution.

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10 August 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions, and reaffirming its resolution 1004 (1995) of 12 July 1995,

Reaffirming also the statements of its President of 20 and 25 July 1995 (S/PRST/1995/33 and S/PRST/1995/34), and deeply concerned that the demands set out therein have not been fully complied with by the Bosnian Serb party,

Reiterating the unacceptability of the violation of the safe areas of Srebrenica and Zepa by Bosnian Serb forces,

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Affirming its commitment to the search for an overall negotiated settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders, and stressing the importance it attaches to the mutual recognition thereof,

Deeply concerned at reports of grave violations of international humanitarian law in and around Srebrenica and at the fact that many of the former inhabitants of Srebrenica cannot be accounted for,

Concerned also at the plight of the civilian population and other persons protected under international humanitarian law, originating in the Zepa area,

Expressing its st[illegible] the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) [illegible] and condemning the failure of the Bosnian Serb party [illegible] commitments to the ICRC in respect of such access,

1. Demands that the Bosnian Serb party give immediate access for representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the ICRC and other international agencies to persons displaced from Srebrenica and Zepa

who are within the areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, and that the Bosnian Serb party permit representatives of the ICRC to visit and register any persons detained against their will, including any members of the forces of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

2. Also demands that the Bosnian Serb party respect fully the rights of all such persons and ensure their safety, and urges that any persons detained be released;

3. Reiterates that all those who commit violations of international humanitarian law will be held individually responsible in respect of such acts;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council as soon as possible, and no later than 1 September 1995 with any information available to United Nations personnel regarding compliance with this resolution and concerning violations of international humanitarian law;

5. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

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NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1995/678
8 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to resolution 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995, in which the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) until 8 December 1995. In that resolution, the Council also decided to adjust the mandate of UNAMIR to emphasize peace-building activities and authorized the gradual reduction of its troop level.

2. In resolution 997 (1995), the Security Council also asked me to report on the Mission's discharge of its mandate, the humanitarian situation and the progress made towards the repatriation of refugees. In my report of 9 July (S/1995/552), I informed the Council of the outcome of my consultations with the Governments of the countries neighbouring Rwanda on the possibility of deploying United Nations military observers, in accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution 997 (1995). During the reporting period, the Council was provided with regular oral briefings on developments related to Rwanda. The present report provides an update on the situation as at 3 August.

3. For the past year or more Rwanda has tried to grapple with the aftermath of genocide. A quarter of its population is still in refugee camps near its borders, a lingering legacy of the tragic events of 1994. However, the security situation in the country has improved markedly since my report to the Council of 4 June (S/1995/457). Working relations between the Government of National Unity and UNAMIR have also improved and a spirit of cooperation with United Nations programmes and agencies, international non-governmental organizations and bilateral donors has emerged. My visit to Rwanda on 13 and 14 July was intended to help strengthen those positive trends. It also offered a useful opportunity for an exchange of views with the country's leadership on the problems that remain to be solved.

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II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

4. During the period under review, the Government has taken certain steps to improve relations with neighbouring countries, especially Burundi, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire. The Ministers of Defence of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire met at Bujumbura on 9 June and agreed to organize joint border patrols and to put into effect other measures that would improve security along their borders. The Foreign and Defence Ministers of Burundi and the Defence Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania visited Rwanda in July to discuss cooperation and other issues of mutual interest. This increase in bilateral contacts in the region is an encouraging sign.

5. Efforts to enhance the administration of justice, establish law and order and promote national reconciliation have continued. On 17 July, the Minister of Justice inaugurated a four-month training course for future magistrates. However, although senior government officials, including the Vice-President and Minister of Defence, Major-General Paul Kagame, have publicly called on the army and security forces to respect the rights of citizens, acts of violence continue to be reported.

6. The Government has continued to take measures aimed at building confidence and encouraging the voluntary return of refugees. On 20 June, it issued a statement that opened the possibility for contacts with refugee representatives who have not been implicated in acts of genocide. At the same time, it has encouraged refugees to visit Rwanda to assess conditions there personally and thus expedite the pace of repatriation. Conferences and seminars on national reconciliation, organized with the assistance of the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (see para. 16 below), have been convened. In addition, Radio UNAMIR, which can now be received in over 70 per cent of the territory of Rwanda, has continued its confidence-building broadcasts and provides the population with factual and objective information on the situation in the country. Once UNAMIR receives the Government's authorization to install the remainder of Radio UNAMIR's equipment, the broadcasts should also reach Rwandan refugee camps in Zaire.

7. In my last report on Rwanda (S/1995/552), I noted that the Government, in accordance with the provisions of the Arusha Peace Agreement (A/48/824-S/26915, annex I), had submitted to the National Assembly a list of suggested nominees for the posts of President and five Deputy Presidents of the Supreme Court. Several candidates on the list were not acceptable to the National Assembly and efforts are under way to identify mutually acceptable nominees. In addition, on 19 July, after reports that a government official had asserted that political activities by non-governmental parties were prohibited, President Pasteur Bizimungu stated that, while multi-party political activities, as such, had not been banned, "political competition and mutual accusations among political parties that cause instability and divisions" would not be allowed. Although restrictions aimed at preventing political extremism can be imposed in a pluralistic environment, the above reports are cause for concern since such restrictions in Rwanda will do nothing to foster national reconciliation.

My visit to Rwanda

8. Against the background of these trends, I visited Rwanda on 13 and 14 July to observe at first hand the progress made and the challenges that remain. During this visit, on which I briefed the Security Council on 25 July, I held detailed discussions with senior government officials, including President Bizimungu, Vice-President Kagame and Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu. I addressed a special session of the National Assembly, which was followed by an exchange of views with parliamentarians. I also met with representatives of Rwandan non-governmental organizations that are actively involved in the field of human rights and represent survivors of the genocide. During a visit to Nyarubuye in south-eastern Rwanda, I placed a wreath at an official site dedicated to the memory of victims of genocide. An aerial inspection of prisons in Kigali and Nsinda helped to focus public attention on the urgent need to alleviate the inhuman conditions in Rwandan jails.

9. A convergence of views emerged from my discussions with government officials on the priority tasks facing Rwanda. These included national reconciliation, the maintenance of security within the country and along its borders and reconstruction. I discussed with government officials reports of the growing threat of destabilization beyond Rwanda's borders.

10. With regard to national reconciliation, my discussions focused on efforts to expedite the repatriation of refugees. Special emphasis was placed on the need to create conditions on the ground that would instil the confidence and trust necessary to encourage refugees to return voluntarily in conditions of security and dignity. In this connection, I raised the need to strengthen the national judiciary. I emphasized that the Rwandan people as a whole, as envisaged under the Arusha agreements (A/48/824-S/26915, annexes), must participate fully in their country's governance; only on such a basis could national healing and sustainable economic progress be achieved. As an additional confidence-building measure, I discussed with government officials the possibility of organizing non-official round-table meetings and inviting participants from all sectors of Rwandan society, including the refugee community. At the same time, it is clear that respect for human rights is an essential factor in achieving national reconciliation. While those responsible for acts of genocide should be brought to justice, acts of vengeance or retaliation must not be tolerated. Another issue raised during my stay in Rwanda was the increased threat of destabilization. I emphasized to government officials my strong concern that the people of Rwanda, who had already suffered so much, should not be subjected to another cycle of violence. In my view, the earliest safe return of refugees would diminish the threat of infiltration, sabotage and destabilization from outside the country. As long as large concentrations of refugees remained in neighbouring countries, those dangers would be likely to continue.

III. SECURITY

11. As noted above, the security situation in Rwanda has improved. Restrictions on UNAMIR's freedom of movement have generally ceased, permitting a more effective execution of the Mission's mandate. In addition, incidents of banditry and theft have decreased significantly in recent months.

12. In some areas, however, acute housing shortages and disputes over property continue to result in acts of violence. In this connection, the closure of camps for internally displaced persons in the south-west and the consequent return of a large number of people to their previous neighbourhoods, as well as the continued repatriation of refugees, have increased the pressure for housing and land. Although their number had decreased, cases of arbitrary arrest and detention continue to cause concern, as do the continuing reports of attacks, disappearances and killings, mostly of new returnees.

13. On 27 July and 1 August, the sub-prefects of Ruhango in Gitarama prefecture and Gikongoro in Gikongoro prefecture were killed by unidentified gunmen, as was a senior Roman Catholic cleric of the parish of Kamonyi in Gitarama prefecture. Investigations have not yet revealed the motive for the crime. Incidents such as these undermine the much-needed atmosphere of security.

14. Tension and lack of security also continue to be reported from areas of Zaire adjacent to Rwanda. Reports of infiltration and sabotage by armed elements, as well as allegations that members of the former government forces and militias are conducting military training and receiving deliveries of arms, have greatly heightened tensions in the border areas. The Governments of both Zaire and Rwanda recently admitted that the situation in the border zone had deteriorated and each has accused the other of involvement. The Government of Rwanda has enhanced security measures, especially in border areas, in order to reduce the threat of destabilization by armed elements, and has requested that restrictions on its acquisition of arms be lifted.

15. On 9 July, I reported to the Security Council (see S/1995/552) pursuant to its request in resolution 997 (1995) that I consult the Governments of the countries neighbouring Rwanda on the possibility of deploying United Nations military observers to monitor the sale or supply of arms and matériel. My Special Envoy, Mr. Aldo Ajello, had visited the region and had found some countries to be reluctant to have such military observers stationed in their territory. I informed the Council on 25 July of my own discussions in the region on this issue. A consensus had emerged concerning the urgent need to prevent acts of violence that might pose a threat to peace and stability in the region. In that connection, some Governments had indicated interest in the establishment, under United Nations auspices, of an international commission of inquiry to investigate allegations of arms deliveries to members of the former Rwandese government forces. All Member States concerned would have to support such a proposal if it were to be effective. I intend to pursue consultations in this regard and, in due course, to present recommendations to the Council on the possible establishment of an international commission.

IV. HUMAN RIGHTS

16. The United Nations Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda continued its efforts to sensitize the Rwandan population to the importance of respecting the human rights of all citizens. As at 1 August 1995, it had deployed 118 members and established 11 field offices throughout the country, which serve as base stations for mobile teams of human rights officers. Plans are under way to establish sub-offices in a number of additional communes in order to maintain a more integrated presence throughout the country. In the meantime, field officers continue to visit communes and meet with civil, judicial and military authorities and the local population. Their work has focused on security, access to property, the functioning of the local judicial system, conditions in detention centres and alleged human rights violations. The Field Operation is also in the process of establishing human rights committees at the provincial or prefectural level, with local participation, which will meet regularly with representatives of various government authorities. During the period under review, the Operation organized educational seminars for civil, military and judicial representatives.

V. INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA

17. The six judges of the two trial chambers of the Tribunal elected by the General Assembly in May 1995 have been sworn in and their first plenary session was held from 26 to 30 June at The Hague. During that session, the judges elected Judge Laïty Kama (Senegal) President and Judge Yakov A. Ostrovsky (Russian Federation) Vice-President, and adopted the rules of procedure of the Tribunal. It is imperative that the Tribunal begin its substantive work in the near future.

18. Premises for the Prosecutor's Office at Kigali have been identified and it is expected that it will soon be fully staffed. None the less, more effort is needed to enable the Tribunal to start functioning at Arusha and to maintain a fully operational office at Kigali. On 20 July, in its resolution 49/251, the General Assembly approved some $13.5 million for the financing of the Tribunal's work. However, in view of the enormous material, personnel and logistical requirements necessary to ensure its proper functioning, I reiterate my appeal to Member States to make additional voluntary contributions to the United Nations Voluntary Fund established for the Tribunal. To date, $6.3 million has been contributed to the Fund. I express my appreciation to the Member States concerned.

VI. MILITARY ASPECTS

19. In accordance with the adjusted mandate authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 997 (1995), the activities of the military component of UNAMIR have shifted from providing security to assisting in the normalization of the country. The military component of the Mission also assists in the delivery of humanitarian aid and the provision of engineering and logistical support. Its ability to provide such assistance will, however, be increasingly limited by the gradual reduction of its manpower and other resources.

20. With the authorized reduction in the number of UNAMIR troops to 1,800 by October 1995, the Mission's military component is being drawn down. Units of United Nations troops stationed in various areas throughout the country have been consolidated into company-size formations. Based on operational requirements, the following units will remain in the country: the battalion of 660 personnel from Ghana, whose task is to protect United Nations installations and facilities; an additional company of 135 personnel, to provide protection for personnel of the International Tribunal and the Human Rights Field Operation; the Force signal company of 75 personnel (India), responsible for providing communication support for the Force Headquarters and four sector headquarters; the military police platoon of 45 personnel; and a Force Headquarters team consisting of 35 staff officers, which will remain at Kigali. In addition, an engineer company of 125 personnel from India will provide engineering support throughout Rwanda and a group of 85 Canadian personnel will maintain UNAMIR's integrated logistics system. One infantry company each from Ghana, Mali, Malawi and Nigeria will be stationed at Kibungo, Gikongoro, Cyangugu and Nyuondo, respectively. The military medical team, which is provided by Australia, is scheduled to withdraw by 22 August. Many potential contributors have been requested to provide a replacement; unfortunately, none has agreed to assist. I am, therefore, urgently exploring the possibility of providing medical services for UNAMIR through contractual arrangements.

21. In accordance with resolution 997 (1995), the repatriation of UNAMIR's troops has begun. To date, the Ethiopian, Tunisian and Zambian infantry battalions have been repatriated, as have some personnel from the Nigerian company. As at 3 August 1995, the strength of UNAMIR's troops had been reduced to 3,571 all ranks. The Australian and Senegalese contingents are expected to be repatriated by late August, while personnel from the Ghanaian and Malian companies are scheduled to go in early September. The Indian infantry battalion is expected to reach its reduced level by early October. The number of military police and Force Headquarters staff will also decrease throughout the period.

22. The same resolution authorized the current strength of UNAMIR's military observers to be maintained at 320. During the reporting period, military observers continued to maintain liaison with government representatives, human rights observers and United Nations agencies and to monitor the security of resettled refugees, internally displaced persons and others.

VII. CIVILIAN POLICE

23. In its resolution 997 (1995), the Security Council decided to maintain the authorized strength of UNAMIR's civilian police component at 120 police observers. As at 3 August, the total strength of the component was 56 observers from nine countries; 21 additional observers are expected to be deployed by mid-August.

24. My report of 4 June (S/1995/457) indicated that the Government of Rwanda had taken the position that the training programme being conducted by the UNAMIR civilian police component should be replaced by bilateral arrangements and that the United Nations police component should be withdrawn once those arrangements were in place. Since that time, the Government has agreed that UNAMIR should

continue its training programme throughout the present mandate period. Accordingly, the civilian police component has continued to concentrate on monitoring and training. On 15 June 1995, a second group of 301 gendarmes completed an intensive 16-week training programme conducted by the United Nations. Training of an additional 513 gendarmes started in July and will be followed by that of 100 instructors.

25. With assistance from the international community, the Government of Rwanda has taken steps to strengthen the Communal Police Training Centre. In early July, two projects were approved whereby the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will provide assistance for the training of the national gendarmerie and 1,500 communal police officers. The first group of 750 officers is expected to begin training in early September.

VIII. HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

26. Despite the efforts of the Rwandan authorities and the international community, in particular UNAMIR, the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the conditions in the prisons now constitute a major humanitarian crisis. Over 50,000 people are now incarcerated in 12 prisons and various places of detention, although the prison capacity is only 12,250. Death rates have been estimated at more than 200 per month. There is therefore a pressing need for more vigorous efforts by the Rwandan authorities and the international community in order to alleviate the prison situation.

27. A number of political and religious leaders have recently visited Rwanda. These include the Minister for Development Cooperation of the Netherlands, Mr. Jan Pronk, Archbishop Desmond Tutu from South Africa and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Germany, Dr. Klaus Kinkel. Many of these leaders have witnessed the appalling prison conditions. Since his visit, Dr. Kinkel has sent me a communication urging me to do everything possible to put an end to this catastrophic situation.

28. I have requested the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs to initiate, in coordination with the Government of Rwanda and the international community, effective and urgent measures to reverse the situation. The Department of Humanitarian Affairs has already held consultations in New York with United Nations agencies and donor representatives with a view to drawing up a plan of action to secure resources and reaching agreement on a coordination mechanism. Further consultations are envisaged in Geneva prior to a mission led by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs to Kigali next week to finalize the action plan in conjunction with the Government of Rwanda and my Special Representative.

29. Since my report of 4 June (S/1995/457), the rate of repatriation of Rwandan refugees from neighbouring countries has increased slightly. In June, 2,727 refugees returned to Rwanda from Zaire. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that, in addition to the 6,250

refugees repatriated from Burundi under its auspices in June and July, up to 10,000 persons may have returned to Rwanda on their own during the same period.

30. Prospects for the repatriation of refugees from the United Republic of Tanzania to Rwanda improved after officials from both countries met with UNHCR representatives at Kigali from 17 to 19 July to examine modalities for the return of an estimated 700,000 persons. The meeting concluded with an agreement to establish a joint commission on security and the resettlement of refugees. It is also hoped that confidence-building measures sponsored by the Government, the United Nations and non-governmental organizations, such as organized visits by refugees to Rwanda, will encourage repatriation.

31. Since the closure of the camps for internally displaced persons in the south-west of Rwanda, international humanitarian organizations have increased their activities at the commune level. The Government has also started the first phase of its Rehabilitation Programme, targeting 59 communes in priority areas. Food aid deliveries throughout the country have increased and there are sufficient stocks of food in the country and in the region to cover planned distribution programmes. Supplies for emergency distribution, should the need arise, are at present available in adequate quantities.

32. Following a bilateral agreement between the Governments of the United States of America and Rwanda, a national de-mining programme was established in July. Under the terms of the agreement, a national de-mining office will be established and a mine database created. The office will also serve as the focal point for a mine awareness programme, as well as for a programme that will provide de-mining training to 80 government soldiers. These activities will contribute significantly to the reconstruction effort.

33. As at 12 July, the United Nations Trust Fund for Rwanda had received contributions amounting to $6.54 million, including a recent contribution from New Zealand of $200,000. The Fund has financed projects aimed at meeting emergency and rehabilitation needs, as well as the urgent requirements of essential government ministries. As at 1 August, a total of $116 million had been pledged against the sum of $219 million outlined in the 1995 Consolidated Inter-Agency Emergency Appeal for Rwanda; this represents a $36 million increase in pledges since my last report to the Council. For the needs of the subregion, pledges amounted to $346 million, against a total requirement of $587 million, representing an increase of $1 million.

34. Although a large-scale humanitarian effort is still required to meet the massive emergency needs of Rwandan refugees in neighbouring countries, the present emphasis in Rwanda itself is gradually shifting towards rehabilitation and reconstruction. This shift from emergency assistance has required an adjustment in the various United Nations humanitarian programmes and field structures operating in the country. As a result, the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office, which was established in 1994 under the direction of the Humanitarian Coordinator in Kigali, has begun to prepare for its eventual closure. Transitional arrangements are being made to ensure that the coordination of humanitarian assistance will continue. Among these arrangements is the establishment of a small United Nations Disaster Management Team, headed

by the Resident Coordinator, which will ensure that appropriate emergency response measures are prepared and undertaken in a timely and effective manner.

IX. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

35. Donor countries and United Nations agencies met at Kigali on 6 and 7 July for a mid-term review of the Round-Table Conference held at Geneva in January 1995. The donor community recognized the need to expedite the disbursement of already committed funds and pledged an additional $200 million, bringing to over $800 million the amount pledged since the Conference. At the meeting, progress in rebuilding the country's infrastructure was reported, as was an increase in agricultural production. Formidable challenges remain, however, in the areas of resettlement, budgetary support, national capacity-building and industrial production.

36. Total contributions administered by UNDP through its trust fund arrangement stood at $22 million as at 25 July 1995, at which time $13 million had been received and some $7.5 million disbursed for rehabilitation and development projects, including strengthening the capacity of the justice system; rehabilitation of key administrative buildings; provision of equipment vital to the functioning of Rwandan public administration; expansion of the existing prison capacity; and provision of support to training programmes for the communal police and national gendarmerie.

37. Several programmes aimed at facilitating the return to Rwanda of former members of the country's public service sector have been initiated. UNICEF and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) have continued to help provide basic education to Rwandans, both within the country and in refugee camps. In addition, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and UNDP are involved in a project designed to strengthen the Government's capacity to manage its economic, financial and human resources.

38. There have been a number of improvements in alleviating the plight of Rwandan children, many of whom have yet to overcome the trauma inflicted by the horrors of the events of 1994. Of the approximately 45,000 children who lost or were separated from their parents, over 28,000 are now in foster-care facilities and intensive efforts are under way to provide for the rest. In mid-June, 155 prisoners between the ages of 7 and 14 were transferred to a new facility specially designed for children. The demobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration of child soldiers is continuing.

X. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

39. In its resolution 49/20 B of 12 July 1995, the General Assembly decided, as an interim measure pending the submission at its fiftieth session of revised cost estimates and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to appropriate $109,951,900 gross ($107,584,300 net) for the operation of UNAMIR for the period from 10 June to 31 December 1995. The Assembly also decided that $99,628,200 gross ($97,508,000 net) should be assessed among Member States for the maintenance of UNAMIR for the period from

10 June to 8 December 1995. The revised cost estimates will include two additional posts for the positions of Civilian Police Commissioner and Director of the UNAMIR Liaison Office at Kinshasa.

40. As at 26 July 1995, the total outstanding assessed contributions to the UNAMIR Special Account since the inception of the Mission amounted to $64.7 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peace-keeping operations amounted to $1,779.3 million.

XI. OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

41. In the 12 months that have passed since one of the most tragic chapters in Africa's history, the Government of Rwanda has made efforts to stabilize conditions within the country, although the weakness of the economy and the lack of public revenue to run an effective administration continue to frustrate those efforts. This is one reason why many of the causes of the conflict and ensuing genocide remain to be addressed in a determined and comprehensive manner. In addition to the steps taken so far by the Government and the international community, more time and greater efforts are needed before the country can recover from the traumatic events of 1994. Since the tensions on the country's borders could erupt in uncontrollable violence at any moment, it is with a sense of urgency that the Government of Rwanda, the countries in the subregion and other members of the international community must address the vital issues confronting the country.

42. It is imperative that representatives of all sectors of Rwandan society begin talks in order to reach an agreement on a constitutional and political structure to achieve lasting stability. Such talks must, of course, exclude those political leaders suspected of planning and directing the genocide last year, who must be judged by the International Tribunal. The Government of Rwanda should promote such talks so that the thousands of others who live under suspicion can gain confidence and join in the efforts to reconstruct their country.

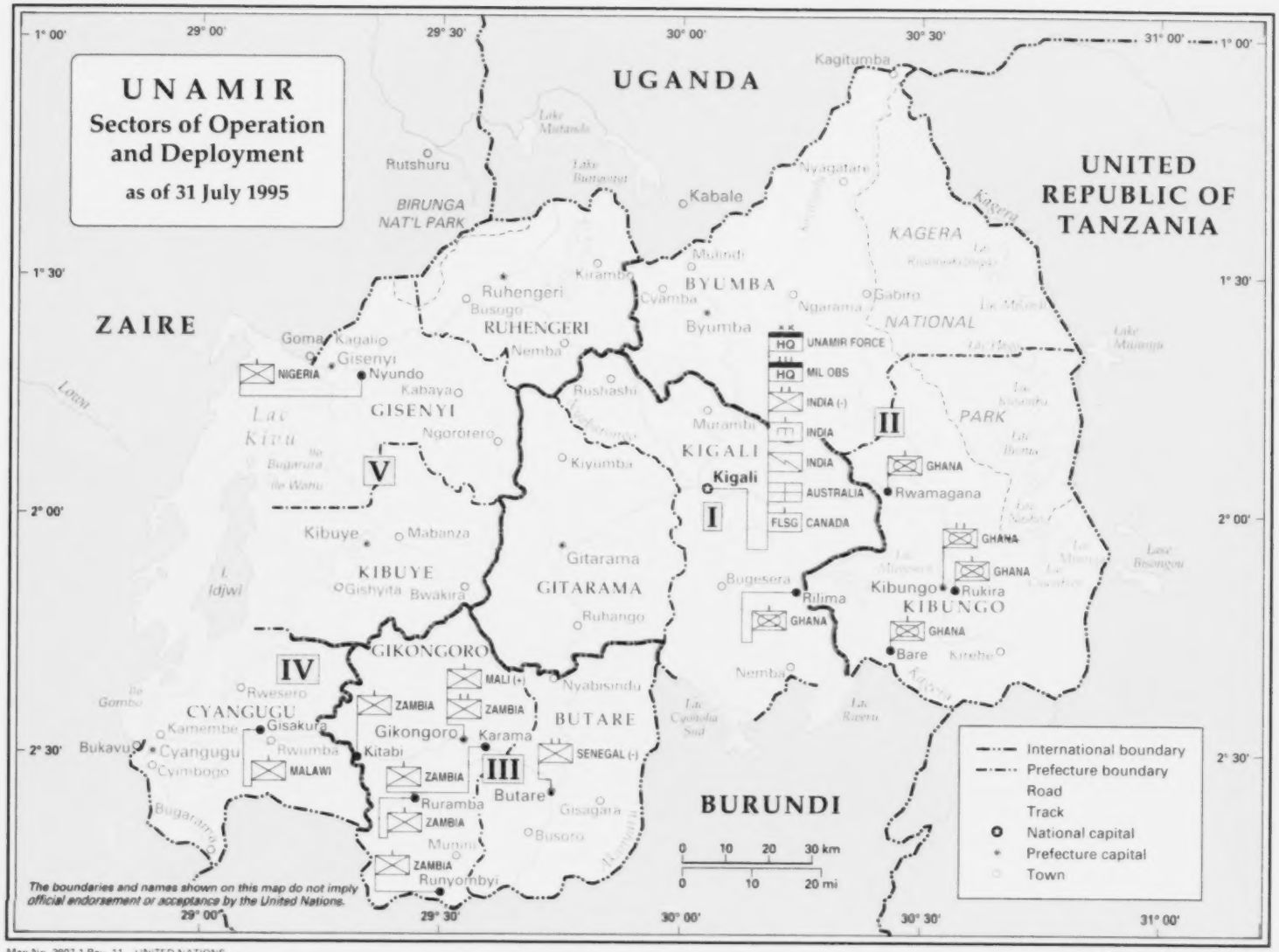
43. The international community has an important role to play in Rwanda's reconstruction and in encouraging repatriation and reconciliation. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to States, donor agencies and non-governmental organizations for the vital contributions they have made to promoting peace and rehabilitation in Rwanda. At the same time, I call upon them to intensify their efforts during this critical period in order to help avert a resumption of violence.

44. In accordance with resolution 997 (1995), UNAMIR is taking the necessary steps to draw down its military presence in Rwanda and to implement its new mandate. The Government has encouraged this approach, which reflects the gradually improving conditions in the country. In this connection, I urge it to ensure that visible measures are put in place to ensure respect for human rights and security for all Rwandan people. It is particularly important to continue to encourage the voluntary return of refugees. This would send a clear message to the international community that its assistance for reconstruction should be accelerated.

45. During my visit to the subregion, there was clear consensus among government leaders that instability in any State in the area could have a dramatic effect on all its neighbours. It was widely recognized that destabilizing influences, such as armed infiltrations, acts of sabotage and illegal arms acquisitions, should be prevented through cooperative efforts. Strong interest was expressed in the establishment of an international commission under the auspices of the United Nations to address allegations of arms flows to former government forces. I hope that all Governments concerned will support such an initiative. It is my intention to provide my recommendations in this regard to the Security Council shortly.

46. I discussed with heads of State and Government in the region the idea of convening a regional conference that would consider the interrelated problems of peace, security and development, having in mind the adoption of a specific programme of action. In the meantime, in order to address the urgent problems facing the repatriation of refugees, it may be useful to convene, at the earliest possible date, a regional meeting aimed at developing concrete measures to implement the commitments embodied in the Nairobi Summit declaration of January 1995, the Bujumbura Action Plan of February 1995 and the tripartite agreements signed by UNHCR, Rwanda and neighbouring countries hosting Rwandan refugees. This would be in addition to the possible holding of round-table meetings, in which all sectors of Rwandan society would participate, referred to earlier in the present report. I intend to continue intensive consultations on all of these proposals.

47. In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to my Special Representative, Mr. Shaharyar Khan, to the Force Commander, Major-General Guy Tousignant, and to all military, police and civilian personnel of UNAMIR for their continuing efforts and remarkable dedication to the cause of peace and security in Rwanda.


UNAMIR
Sectors of Operation and Deployment
as of 31 July 1995
UGANDA
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
ZAIRE
BURUNDI
BIRUNGA NAT'L PARK
KAGERA
NATIONAL PARK
RUHENGERI
GISENYI
BYUMBA
KIGALI
KIBUYE
GITARAMA
GIKONGORO
CYANGUGU
KIBUNGO
BUTARE
Kigali
Kagitumba
Rutshuru
Kabale
Ruhengeri
Byumba
Gabiro
Goma
Gisenyi
Nyundo
Kabaya
Ngoroterо
Kiyumba
Kibuye
Mabanza
Gitarama
Gishyita
Bwakira
Ruhango
Rwesero
Gisakura
Cyangugu
Kamembe
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Kitabi
Gikongoro
Karama
Butare
Ruramba
Gisagara
Busoro
Runyombyi
Rwamagana
Rukira
Kibungo
Bugesera
Rilima
Bare
Kibehe
Nemba
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Lac Kivu
Lac Muhazi
Lac Mugesera
Lac Ihema
Lac Rwanyakazinga
Lac Cyohoha Sud
Lac Rweru
Lac Nasho
Lac Mihindi
Lac Mutanga
Lac Bisongo
Lac Muhazi

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Security Council

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 28 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 9 August 1995 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a statement made on 9 August 1995 by His Excellency Mr. Ali Osman Mohamed Taha, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan, concerning the course of events in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

On instructions from my Government, I request you to have the text of this statement distributed as a document of the General Assembly under item 28 of the provisional agenda for the fiftieth session, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Mohamed Osman YASSIN
Permanent Representative of the
Sudan to the United Nations

* A/50/150.

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ANNEX

Statement made on the morning of 9 August 1995 by His Excellency Mr. Ali Osman Mohamed Taha, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan, concerning the course of events in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Government of the Sudan has recently had contacts at many levels with some members of the European Contact Group dealing with the question of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and also with some who are not members of that group.

I find it important on this occasion to set forth the position of the Sudan with regard to what is taking place in Bosnia, which may be summarized as follows:

1. What is now occurring in Bosnia is a tragedy that jolts the conscience of mankind and demonstrates the inability of the international community to play an effective role in averting the consequences of that tragedy.

2. The Sudan welcomes the efforts of the European Contact Group and of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Contact Group on the question of Bosnia. In that connection, the Sudan welcomes the outcome of the meeting of the European Contact Group held in London on 21 July 1995.

3. The Sudan has no objection to the continued presence of the United Nations Protection Force in Bosnia for humanitarian purposes. At the same time, however, it calls upon the United Nations and the international community to play a more effective role in putting an end to the tragedy and the inhumane suffering to which the people of Bosnia are now being subjected.

4. The Sudan regards the embargo on the supply of arms to the Bosnians - accompanied by a constant flow of weapons to the Serbs - as an obvious imbalance and a glaring injustice. The correction of this shortcoming would, in the view of the Sudan, constitute the measure and true test of the credibility of the United Nations and of the international community in efforts to save the people of Bosnia from the atrocities to which they are being subjected at the hands of the aggressive Serbian forces.

5. The Sudan welcomes the initiatives and the appeals put forward recently by the Governments and Parliaments of a number of States calling for a lifting of the embargo on the supply of arms to the Government of Bosnia.

6. The Sudan takes this opportunity to commend the leading role played by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates in supporting and assisting the people of Bosnia. It considers this a brave and wise course which should be followed by every State that cherishes justice and peace in the world.

UNITED
NATIONS

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S/1995/680
10 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to transmit a copy of two notes verbales dated 11 January 1995 and 27 March 1995 respectively, with attachments, from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington to the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington to be forwarded to the United States Department of State on the violation of territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran by the forces of the United States of America in the Persian Gulf region.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Permanent Representative

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Annex I

Note verbale dated 11 January 1995 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington addressed to the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington presents its compliments to the Embassy of Pakistan, and has the honour to quote the attached messages in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation, received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of these messages be transmitted to the United States Department of State, and that our office be informed of its response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States warships positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf have created nuisances for Iranian ships that were sailing on the territorial waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the following dates and at the following hours:

1. On 23 August 1994 at 0900 hours, a United States helicopter flew extremely close to the Iranian ship Iran-Sayfoori, which was moving in the area of buoys 6, 7 and 8. The United States helicopter then questioned the ship about its origin, destination and cargo, as well as other specifications.

Buoys 6, 7 and 8 are located in the territorial waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran, whose positions are:

6. N2946 E4932

7. N2935.5 E4913

8. N2949.5 E4917.8

2. On 24 August 1994 at 0700 hours, a United States warship questioned the Iranian oil tanker Minab, whose position was N2855 and E5010 in the territorial waters of Khark Island.

3. On 11 September 1994 at 1100 hours, a United States warship created a nuisance for the Iranian tug-boat Ghader, whose position was N2950.2 and E4846.6 en route to Norouz oil platform.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests these illegal activities by the Government of the United States, and calls for an end to such actions.

Annex II

Note verbale dated 27 March 1995 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington addressed to the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington presents its compliments to the Embassy of Pakistan, and has the honour to quote the attached messages in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation, received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of these messages be transmitted to the United States Department of State, and that the Interests Section be informed of its response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States warships positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf have created nuisances for Iranian ships and aircraft on the following dates and at the following hours:

1. On 23 November 1994 at 1030 hours, a United States warship questioned an Iranian oil tanker whose position was N2938 and E4935.

2. On 30 November 1994 at 0943 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2835 and E5005 warned an Iranian helicopter belonging to the Islamic Republic of Iran's National Oil Company, which was flying en route from Bushehr to Frouzan oil platform.

3. On 2 December 1994 at 1110 and 1150 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2845 and E4955 warned an Iranian helicopter belonging to the Islamic Republic of Iran's National Oil Company, which was flying en route from Khark to Frouzan oil platform.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests these illegal activities by the Government of the United States, and calls for an end to such actions.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1995/681
10 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions, I am writing to express the utmost astonishment and disappointment of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in view of the fact that the Security Council has still not convened an emergency meeting to adopt a resolution to condemn the brutal Croatian aggression as was requested by my Government. Exactly such lenient attitude and inaction by the Security Council, which has not been the case when the Serbs were condemned, was a direct encouragement to the Croatian military aggression against Krajina and even against neighbouring Bosnia. Such attitude made it possible that the aggression, crimes and widespread destruction go totally unpunished.

The Security Council must demand that Croatia's aggression be condemned in the strongest terms, that it be immediately stopped and that the Croatian army withdraw to the positions prior to the offensive. Croatia must be condemned for the war crimes committed against the civilian population, the prisoners of war, the members of the United Nations force and for the overwhelming humanitarian catastrophe caused by its aggression.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is particularly disturbed by the vast human tragedy that unfolds and the plight of the civilian population, which has been exposed to torture while Serbian soldiers and civilians have been massacred. Furthermore, there were repeated instances of killing and shelling of groups of refugees fleeing the region. Serb soldiers as well as civilians and United Nations peace-keepers were used as human shields by the Croatian army. Serbian property was plundered and representatives of the United Nations and humanitarian organizations were denied access to the territories occupied by the Croats. Flagrant violations and disrespect of the basic principles of international humanitarian law, human rights and principles of international law in times of war, occurred. The Croatian army committed atrocious crimes on an unseen scale against Serbian prisoners and civilians, particularly in the region of Topusko where civilians and soldiers were trapped and many of them were gunned down by the Croatian forces.

The mass murders of civilians and atrocities committed against them were performed in a systematic and planned fashion. This is the largest single "ethnic cleansing" committed ever since the outbreak of hostilities in the previous Yugoslavia. In a monstrous manner, the Croatian army has murdered, pillaged and expelled the Serbian people from their ancestral homes in Krajina.

The Croatian aggression sparked a horrible exodus of more than 200,000 refugees, who began to flee in all directions. It is therefore quite clear that what is at stake is not the reintegration of Krajina and the Serb population into the constitutional order of Croatia as the Croatian regime would like to make the world believe, but the illegal seizure of territory cleansed of Serbs using the "scorched earth" tactic.

It should be recalled that the Croatian army in January 1993 began the first aggression on the United Nations Protected Areas in Krajina in the so-called "pink zones". The Croatian army took over the Peruca Dam and in a violent offensive in July 1993 gained control of the Maslenica gorge. The very weak and inefficient reaction of the Security Council after these aggressive acts encouraged the Croatian authorities to undertake much more serious military action. The Croatian army committed genocide, war crimes and the crimes against humanity when in September 1993 it mercilessly attacked the region of Medak Pocket murdering scores of civilians and torching Serbian villages. The Croatian army committed new crimes, including massive ethnic cleansing, when on 1 May 1995 it overran Western Slavonia. On that occasion fleeing columns of refugees were shot at and the number of casualties has never been established.

All this has been in the cruelest of ways repeated in the past few days during Croatia's aggression against Krajina, which resulted in terrible crimes and general tragedy for the Serb people.

By such actions, the Croatian Government is continuing the policies of the fascist quisling so-called "Independent State of Croatia" which during the Second World War had the goal of totally exterminating the Serb people through murder, mass expulsion, conversion to Catholicism and Croatization. It is quite certain that Croatia will, if the international community and especially the Security Council allow it to do so, continue with the realization of this policy until its long-term objectives are fulfilled.

The acts of the Croatian authorities are crimes of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity and represent systematic violations of human rights on a large-scale. They are concurrently a threat to international peace and security and run counter to the Charter of the United Nations and other relevant international instruments.

It should be pointed out in particular that the facts and details on the brutal Croatian aggression on Krajina are contained in the reports of the United Nations peace-keepers in the field, in which mass destruction of civilian objects, murder and mistreatment of Serb civilians, prisoners of war and United Nations peace-keepers were rampant. Adding to this, there are many instances of Croatian attacks on United Nations observation points, the use of Serbian soldiers and members of the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation (UNCRO) as human shields by Croatian forces, the pillaging of Serb property and

the blockade of the corridors for access and humanitarian supplies to the victims.

The events described above make it incumbent on the Security Council to determine the responsibility of Croatia, its leadership and above all the President, Franjo Tudjman, for genocide and war crimes against the Serb people as well as gross violations of humanitarian law (article VIII of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the 1949 Geneva Conventions).

Particular responsibility rests with Croatia's leader, F. Tudjman, for which even one of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, Mr. Karl Bildt, raised the possibility of being indicted as a war criminal.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia energetically demands that the Security Council initiate a procedure to identify, bring to trial and punish those responsible for the war crimes. The Security Council should also adopt a resolution that will force Croatia to respect the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and impose sanctions for the violations of the basic norms of international humanitarian law. The Security Council should make Croatia abandon the policy of war and return to the political negotiations as the only way to resolve the crisis.

In view of the above, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia once again demands that an extraordinary meeting of the Security Council be convened. The Yugoslav Government also demands the immediate halt of the aggression, the withdrawal of Croatian forces to the positions prior to the offensive and concrete punishment of Croatia, by imposing sanctions, under Chapter VII of the Charter, for the crimes it committed.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/50/344
S/1995/682
10 August 1995
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 81 of the provisional agenda*
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 10 August 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 10 August 1995 from His Excellency Mr. Zoran Lilić, President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to you (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 81 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/50/150

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ANNEX

Allow me to express, on behalf of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, our strongest resentment and disappointment over the Security Council's reluctance to condemn unequivocally and resolutely Croatia's aggression against the Republic of Serb Krajina, along with the monstrous crimes committed by the Croatian army against Serb civilians, prisoners of war and columns of refugees. Permit me to recall further that Croatia's aggression is at the same time an assault on the United Nations and a blow to the negotiating process, which was effectively initiated under the aegis of your Envoy, Co-Chairman T. Stoltenberg, at Geneva on the very eve of this aggression.

I also wish to recall that the United Nations representatives who took part in the charting of the 1992 Vance Plan gave assurances that the United Nations would guarantee physical safety and peace throughout Krajina's territory and would resist any attempt by Croatia to jeopardize it.

The Security Council's incomprehensible avoidance to carry out its responsibilities so far under Articles 39, 41 and 42 of the Charter of the United Nations, has enabled Croatia, by employing ruthless means, to execute the larger part of its plan for conquest while enhancing its belief that the results of its aggression will be tacitly accepted and sanctioned by the international community. How is it possible that the United Nations can just watch indifferently and thus facilitate the implementation of a policy by which injustice breeds justice?

With its position heretofore regarding Croatia's aggressive behaviour, the United Nations has regrettably reasserted the policy and practice of applying double standards, which have been used by the international community - under the dominant influence of certain Security Council members - since the onset of the Yugoslav crisis, and invariably and as a rule to the detriment of Serbs. Some important factors in the world have strongly warned, while criticizing the Security Council for its fence-sitting attitude vis-à-vis Croatia's aggression, that this could very much enhance the impression regarding the United Nations anti-Serb orientation.

I wish in particular to bring to your attention the fact that Croatia's prime goal in its drive of conquest against Krajina was to get rid of the presence of Serbs who have been living in the areas concerned for centuries, and only then to place Krajina's territory under its control. It is only in this way that we can account for the massive and unselective shelling and rocketing of Knin and all other towns preceding Croatia's entry into Krajina and during its conquest. The result of this deliberately planned campaign is an ethnic cleansing which, judging by the number of the expelled persons concerned, represents the most massive ethnic cleansing in the course of the Yugoslav crisis so far and, by its effects, the virtual exodus of Krajina's entire population.

Highly appreciating your principled stand and the tireless efforts you have been making to promote peace, dialogue and the settlement of the Yugoslav crisis by political means, as well as your compassion as a scholar and statesman, I

hereby appeal to you to use all of your personal good offices in the Security Council so as to persuade the Council to adopt a resolution, as a matter of urgency and pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, whereby it will:

1. Condemn most strongly Croatia's aggression against Krajina, the crimes committed, ethnic cleansing and massive devastation;

2. Call for an immediate cessation of the aggression and for the withdrawal of the Croatian army from the United Nations protected territory;

3. Guarantee protection to the Serb populations in Krajina which are still encircled by the Croatian army - in Topusko, Petrova Gora, Glina and in other towns - so as to prevent further crimes against civilians;

4. Take concrete punitive measures against Croatia for having committed aggression, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and human rights violations, in conformity with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

Zoran LILIĆ
President

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11 August 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 10 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ZAIRE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Zaire to the United Nations presents its compliments to the President of the Security Council and has the honour to transmit the following position of Zaire on the draft resolution under discussion in the Security Council concerning the lifting of the arms embargo imposed by the Council.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zaire has taken note of the draft resolution under discussion in the Security Council concerning the lifting of the embargo on the supply of arms to Rwanda, a draft that was put forward by the United States of America, a permanent member of the Council.

"This draft resolution calls for the following observations on the part of the Government of the Republic of Zaire:

"I. The thinking that emerges from a close scrutiny of this draft is that, in reality, it is aimed at:

"(a) Lifting the embargo on the supply of arms to Rwanda; and

"(b) Decreeing or imposing an embargo on Zaire and countries adjoining Rwanda.

"In the view of the Government of the Republic of Zaire, this approach is unacceptable, because:

"1. Today, owing to the turmoil created by the massive influx of Rwandan refugees into its territory, it is the security, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Zaire, not of Rwanda, that are being threatened.

"2. Rwanda lies at the origin of the heightened tension prevailing in the Great Lakes region, which could erupt at any moment, because that country is spurring a new flow of refugees towards Zaire while at the same

time obstructing the return of the refugees to Rwanda in dignity and safety.

"3. In general, Rwanda has not shown evidence of good faith in fulfilling its obligations under the tripartite agreement on the repatriation of Rwandan refugees signed at Kinshasa on 24 October 1994 by Zaire, Rwanda and the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, and in particular, in fulfilling the obligation relating to the creation of security or reception zones within Rwanda in order to receive refugees from the camps set up in Zaire and to ensure their reintegration in safety and dignity.

"4. Rwanda is manifestly seeking to resolve its problems of scarcity of territory and overpopulation of arable lands as well as its inter-ethnic conflicts, to the detriment of its neighbours, through violence and methods that run counter to the rules of domestic and international law, including the expulsion of its nationals for political or ethno-tribal reasons.

"II. In order to attain the objectives of security and peace in the Great Lakes region, the Security Council should deplore the proliferation of weapons currently in circulation in a region that is also sensitive and in a state of heightened tension, and it should take vigorous measures to put an end to it, rather than lifting the embargo on the supply of arms and other matériel to Rwanda.

"The Security Council should give priority to the question of disarming the militias and other armed bands that are circulating in the countries of the Great Lakes region and sowing destruction, as they did recently in Virunga park, where a group of Italians working for the non-governmental organization Mundo Justo were killed by elements of the former Rwandan armed forces.

"III. The proposed lifting of the embargo may well help to ignite the Great Lakes region and East Africa.

"It is manifestly contrary to the objectives of peace and security pursued by the Security Council.

"IV. For all these reasons, the Government of the Republic of Zaire:

"1. Opposes the lifting of the embargo on the supply of arms to Rwanda, since that would aggravate the insecurity in the region and would carry with it the seeds of war;

"2. Rejects the idea of redeploying military observers to Zaire;

"3. Reiterates its support for the setting up of an international commission of inquiry under United Nations auspices with a view to conducting investigations into the supply of weapons to the former Rwandan armed forces and to verifying the truth of the allegations of engaging in destabilization activities. This commission would be able to supervise the

disarming of the armed bands by the regular armed forces of the country in Rwanda, Zaire, Burundi, Uganda and elsewhere;

"4. Undertakes to give its assistance to the United Nations international commission of inquiry;

"5. Reassures the entire international community and the Security Council that no State in Central Africa in general and the Great Lakes region in particular will be destabilized by Zaire or from Zaire, and certainly not with its assistance.

"Kinshasa, 9 August 1995

"(Signed) KAMANDA wa KAMANDA
Deputy Prime Minister
Minister for Foreign Affairs"

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Zaire would be grateful if you would have this note verbale distributed as a document of the Security Council.

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S/1995/684
11 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to annex herewith a letter dated 11 August 1995 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia, Dr. Mate Granić, addressed to you.

I would kindly request your assistance in circulating the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Permanent Representative

95-23807 (E) 110895 140895

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Annex

Letter dated 11 August 1995 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council

Allow me to use this opportunity to reiterate my Government's support to the peace process in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and the importance it attaches to the efforts of the United Nations aimed at establishing a just and lasting peace in the region.

In this context, we consider the situation in the Republic/Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina most demanding and fully support the deployment of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and, especially, the Rapid Reaction Force (RRF) to help and assist in the protection of civilians, as well as in finding the resolution of the conflict.

The Republic of Croatia completely understands the need for a quick and decisive action of the international community. My Government regrets the recent misunderstandings between the United Nations forces and the authorities of the Republic/Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina that have caused delay in the realization of the RRF mandate and is convinced that any formal dispute that might have occurred can be overcome in such a way as to benefit both the United Nations forces and the Republic/Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In that respect, the Republic of Croatia fully supports the proposal of the Republic/Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina regarding the regulation of the status of RRF on its territory.

The Republic of Croatia is prepared to assist RRF in all possible ways in order to facilitate its deployment and the effectiveness of its mandate in the Republic/Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Furthermore, the Republic of Croatia will provide its capacities, facilities and services to the extent of the agreed RRF presence in Croatia, as well as make adequate legal arrangements to regulate this matter.

(Signed) Mate GRANIĆ

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Security Council

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S/1995/685
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Fiftieth session
Item 81 of the provisional agenda*
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 10 August 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to you concerning the letter dated 3 August 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (A/50/328-S/1995/644).

Upon instructions from my Government, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that in the said letter, the legitimate Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina is being referred to as "the Muslim leadership in Bosnia and Herzegovina", and its army as "the Muslim Army". Addressing a State Member of the United Nations and its army in such a manner reflects not only the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's (Serbia and Montenegro) ill-designs for, but also its distorted concept of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I would also like to emphasize that Turkey placed its peace-keeping troops under the command of the United Nations, with your Excellency's recommendation and upon the approval of the Security Council. The performance of the Turkish troops within the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) as a competent and impartial unit has been acclaimed by the United Nations on numerous occasions.

On the other hand, as sovereign States, Turkey and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina are fully entitled to promote further and deepen their bilateral relations. This in no way could be construed as a contradiction with the status of Turkey as a troop-contributor country to UNPROFOR.

The Turkish peace-keeping contingent within UNPROFOR will continue to discharge its tasks under the instructions of the UNPROFOR Commander and within the framework of its mandate.

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* A/50/150.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 81 of the provisional agenda and of the Security Council.

(Signed) İnal BATU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 28 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 11 August 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions of my Government, I am writing to you regarding the letter of Mr. Sacirbey of 7 August 1995 addressed to you (A/50/337-S/1995/664, annex), concerning the current situation with the Serb refugees in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina caused by Croatia's aggression against Krajina.

In the above letter once again falsehoods have been advanced with the aim of discrediting the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in connection with the admittance of refugees into its territory and its alleged assistance to "Karadzic's authorities and military commanders".

It has been alleged that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, transgressing against humanitarian norms, had closed its border for all men of fighting age, Serb refugees, who recently fled the territory of Krajina. At the same time, it has been alleged that the goal of this policy is to expand the army of the Republic of Srpska.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia rejects most categorically such ill-intentioned allegations, which once again highlight the hypocritical and war-mongering policy of the Muslim authorities in Sarajevo towards the Serbs in the Republic of Srpska and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has not only been accepting generously all refugees from the territories engulfed by the war - be they Serbs, Croats,

* A/50/150.

Muslims or others - but under the heavy burden of unjustified sanctions and its own precarious position, has struggled to assist and provide care for them. Almost 600,000 refugees found shelter in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, excluding the latest wave of refugees that has headed for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, estimated at 250,000 people by independent sources, following Croatia's aggression on Krajina.

The daily reports of the United Nations peace-keeping force deployed in the field irrefutably evidence that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia accords equal treatment to all refugees who decide to seek shelter in its territory. Those reports provide data on a daily basis on the number of refugees that enter the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Not a single word from the reports supports the claim contained in the letter of the Muslim Foreign Minister to the effect that the Yugoslav authorities classify refugees as to those of fighting age and those that are not and that the men of fighting age have been denied entry into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, thus indirectly increasing the army of the Republic of Srpska.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has never discriminated against the refugees regardless of their nationality, ethnic origin or religion. It should be noted that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has provided shelter for 40,000 Muslim refugees, including 300 Muslim soldiers who fled Bosnia and Herzegovina and came to Yugoslavia, where they have been received with understanding for their hardships, the same as all other refugees who have been forced to seek shelter in the territory of multi-ethnic and multinational Yugoslavia. That fact has also been confirmed by the report of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC News, Issue No. 32 of 9 August 1995), which says that on 4 August 1995 the ICRC members visited 299 men and 1 woman who had fled Zepa and found refuge in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The request that on border crossings between the Muslim Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia the representatives of the Bosnian Muslim Government be present, is irrational in itself since the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia does not share a border with the territories under the control of the Muslim Government in Sarajevo. Therefore, it is illogical that the representatives of the Sarajevo Government oversee border crossings between the Republic of Srpska and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The request is also redundant since the border between the Republic of Srpska and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has already been constantly monitored by the humanitarian mission of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

It is obvious that the letter of the Muslim Foreign Minister is aimed at creating a false picture on the role and alleged aspirations of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at a time when the aggression and genocide against the Serb people in the Republic of Serb Krajina continues as well as in the whole territory under control of the Muslim Government in Sarajevo. Such allegations again give rise to confusion and interfere with the activities of the United Nations peace-keeping force. Moreover, they serve to impose false concepts that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is indirectly assisting the expansion of the army of the Republic of Srpska, which fits the pattern of well-known and oft-used practice of turning the media against the Serb people.

Finally, I wish to lay particular emphasis on the well-known fact that the forces loyal to A. Izetbegovic's Government in Sarajevo, deliberately and ever-so-fiercely continue flagrantly to threaten the peace process and undermine directly every peace initiative. At the same time, by their offensive actions, they stoke up the flames of war in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina and hand in hand with the regime of F. Tudjman undermine all efforts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the international community as a whole finally to reach a solution to the conflict in those territories. Regrettably, all this is totally ignored by many members of the world Organization, which is to the detriment of peace efforts towards the resolution of the civil war in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 28 of the provisional agenda and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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11 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions of my Government, I am writing to inform you of the following.

Despite repeated warnings of the international community, reflected also in the latest resolution of the Security Council 1009 (1995), Croatia continues with its policy of aggression against the Serb people in Krajina.

In addition to frequent shelling of civilians and refugees who are fleeing towards Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Croatia openly announces that it shall expand the aggression to the eastern part of the Republic of Serb Krajina. Croatia has concentrated a large number of its forces in the area and constantly reinforces them by elite units and has engaged in provocative artillery strikes against civilian facilities in Baranja, Eastern Slavonia and Western Srem with sporadic infantry attacks.

In the past few days, it was noted that fresh units of the Croatian Army have been deployed and that its forces in Sector East, particularly in the region of Zupanja, Vinkovci, Osijek, Djakovo and Slavonski Brod, have been reinforced. Even during their deployment on the collection sites, new forces are deployed in combat positions ready to launch attacks on the units of the 11th Corps of the Serbian Army of Krajina. The provocative actions of the Croat artillery against the civilian targets and the positions of the 11th Corps of the Serb Army of Krajina is coupled with propaganda activities in all media that wage a psychological warfare, which affects the Serb population and generates fear among them.

All those developments indicate the possibility of imminent armed attack of the Croatian army on Baranja, Eastern Slavonia and Western Srem. The Croatian President Franjo Tudjman yesterday announced Croatia's intention to place Sector East under its control by force.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to warn to the possibility that in the course of provocative activities of the Croatian Army, particularly in the case of all-out attack on Sector East, the territories of

the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Hungary may be endangered in case of artillery fire, rocket and air strikes. That may lead to the involvement of other countries in the conflict and its spill-over to the wider region of the Balkans.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia demands that the Security Council take urgent steps so that the Government of Croatia be made to respect the relevant Security Council resolutions and halt, without any delay, its aggressive activities and thus create conditions for the resolution of all open issues through peaceful means and political negotiations.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.